



**Photo 27. Northwest topographic rim of Cochetopa Park caldera** (Sawtooth Mountain, 12,147'). View from Colorado Highway 114 at mouth of Cochetopa Canyon (outlet from caldera eroded in Precambrian granitic rocks). An arcuate peripheral fault (yellow, dotted where concealed) of the Cochetopa Park caldera drops early volcanic rocks (Wall Mountain Tuff (Twm), tuff of Home Gulch Mountain (Tcht), and an overlying rhyolite lava flow (Tcfr)) down against Mesozoic sedimentary units (Mancos

Shale (Km), Dakota Sandstone (Kd), Morrison Formation (Jm), Junction Sandstone (Jj), and Precambrian granitic rocks (pCg). A southward continuation of this fault, which displaces andesitic lavas and breccias of the Conejos Formation (Tca, Tcv) along the base of the steep eastern slopes of Sawtooth Mountain, becomes obscure as it projects beneath caldera-collapse landslide deposits. The Sawtooth intrusion (red) appears to mark the core of a Conejos-age volcano, for which Sawtooth Mountain